

50 RAIDERS KILLED, REPORTS TROOPER

Declares Private Birck, Who, With Private Defree, Describes Attack.

STORY OF THEIR ESCAPE

El Paso, Tex., May 8.—That fifty raiders were killed when they raided the El Paso hospital last Friday night is the belief of one of the injured American troopers brought to the hospital here today.

The men were brought to El Paso from Alpine today and are in the hospital at Fort Bliss. They are Private Frank Defree and Joseph Birck, of Troop A, Fourteenth Cavalry. Both were wounded and Private Birck was wounded in both legs.

Defree's story follows:

"I was standing by Private William Cohen, who was on guard, when suddenly we heard a chorus of Mexican shouts and a number of men, we judged, about 100, appeared over one side of the hill and on a small road. Cohen rushed into the tent and awakened the men there while I ran into an adobe building and roused three members of the guard who were asleep. I had looked at my watch a short time before and it was 11:30 when the attack occurred. For my knowledge seven members of the guard then rushed into the adobe building while two were out in the hall, one on each side of the door. The heat of the tin roof then set the rafters on fire, and that became so hot that we decided to break down the door and make a rush for shelter.

Private Cohen's Death.

"Private Cohen, who was manning one of the windows, suddenly threw the window open and jumped out. He was the first to be killed. I saw his body lying in the face, his head being literally torn off. Private Birck then told me that he was going to lead them out of the building. He was first and I was second.

"As Birck stepped out of the burning door I fell across my chest and hands, burning them. I do not know how the burning came out. Private Stephen J. Cole rushed across the space between the adobe building and another shack and was shot down. I saw a bullet strike him for a second time and he fell on the ground. The Mexicans used military formations and were arranged so as to cross the road when we came out. They were within about fifty feet from the adobe building. Birck, myself, Sgt. Smith and Private Dempsey and Croken then ran for a hill east of the town and succeeded in making it.

Sgt. Smith then went back to the Compton house, where he found the body of the son of Mr. Compton. Smith had been shot in the head and he was lying on the ground. I do not know how we became separated from Croken and Dempsey, but Birck and I ran as hard as we could to the west mills. Birck was pursuing me. After we had gone about a mile we ran into an outcrop, and we shot three of them. At least three of the men fell.

"I went on some distance further and found an overhanging ledge of rock. We crawled under this until daylight came. We then went back to Glen Springs. The Mexicans loaded goods from the store in a wagon. We were found about half past Saturday afternoon by two troopers of the United States Army. They were sent to the town to get help to relieve us and who had been shot in the head. I do not know how we were rescued. After we had gone about a mile we ran into an outcrop, and we shot three of them. At least three of the men fell.

Private Birck's Statement.

"The statement of Private Birck follows:

"I first saw the Mexicans when they came over the hill. I drew my automatic pistol and fired it in the air as a warning. I then ran to the tent where several members of the guard were sleeping. We then ran into the adobe building.

"I was going through the door of the adobe building I received a bullet wound in the left leg. The fight, as near as I can estimate, lasted about two hours. I was the first man to run to the tent where I hid a change of shirt from a shotman struck me in the right leg. I was also burned about the hands and arms while in the building.

"I think at least fifty Mexicans were killed. They showed good military formations as they walked over the hill. Private Defree and I ran as fast as we could to the west mills, and on route to that place we encountered an outpost. We fired several shots and saw three men fall.

"A short time later we found a cave where we remained for the night. Tyree, the missing man, I think, was killed in the hills, back of Glen Springs, while he was running."

NEW "DEMANDS" BY U. S.

Scott and Obregon Confer Again in El Paso.

El Paso, May 8.—Gen. Alvaro Obregon conferred here this evening for the fourth time officially with Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of Staff of the United States Army. Gen. Obregon came to this city of the line with Juan Amador, Ambassador of Mexico, to discuss the details of the Foreign Relations in the Carranza campaign.

The conference took place in the private car of Gen. Scott and Funston, and guests stood about the car, and all speakers were kept a short distance away. Only Gen. Scott and Gen. Funston and Gen. Obregon and Sen. Amador were in the conference.

As it is known about the conference, the latest developments, which, except for the new raid, would have been the negotiations between the United States and Carranza, have been made. The fact that Obregon is looking for further advice indicated that the United States has made demands relative to the "Big Bend" which Obregon had to pass in his retreat.

At the conclusion of the conference Gen. Scott sent word to the newspaper that he had no statement to make. When asked if the conference was just beginning, he answered:

"I am asking a rehearing."

Washington, May 8.—David Lamar, president of the United States in the Atlantic, yesterday said that the United States was recently affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, which asked for a rehearing.

U. S. SERGEANT'S THRILLING STORY OF NEW RAID IN TEXAS

Carranza Men Found in Band, Says U. S. Trooper—"Attackers Swept Upon Us in Darkness and I Saw Comrades Drop in Flash of Fire."

STORY OF THEIR ESCAPE

Marathon, Tex., May 8.—Here is the first interview with Sgt. Charles E. Smith, who was in command of the small detachment of United States troops which was attacked by Mexican bandits Friday night at Glen Springs.

The most significant thing that Smith divulged—and it bears out the former persistent rumors of Carranza complicity in the unwarranted attack—is that since the fight the body of a Carranzista Captain has been found. Smith says that the body had been buried in a woodpile. Verification of this fact is being sought.

"The fighting commenced at about 11 o'clock Friday night," said Smith. "Our small detail of nine men was divided into two parts, Rogers, the cook, and Cohen, another private were sleeping with me in the adobe shack which we had made our living quarters. The six other men, Dempsey, Defree, Cohen, Tyree, Croken and Birck, were sleeping in a tent not far away."

How Attack Started.

"The two men on guard woke me up and reported the glare from behind the mill. The mill is the wax mill of Ellis and Wood is on the other side of a hill from us. We got in a hurry and were just going to start out when we saw a number of forms against the skyline on the hilltop.

"I shouted a challenge to them and for answer got a shot. The bullet whistled close to my head. I jumped back into the house. From that time on it was hot. They began pouring it on us from all sides and we let them have it from windows and doors. Their first fire was directed toward the sleeping tent and the men in there made a run for the adobe. There we kept shooting them off for more than an hour.

"When some of our men saw the flash of a rifle in the darkness gave us something to aim at. They charged us four times, but each time we were able to drive them off. I had my gun stationed around at every door and window in the two rooms of the building and it just happened that we had just enough men to make it.

"I saw a man creeping up toward a small pile of adobe bricks not twenty feet from our hut. He jumped up and made a run for it and I fired at him. He fell. I do not know how he got up. He was shot down. I saw a bullet strike him for a second time and he fell on the ground. The Mexicans used military formations and were arranged so as to cross the road when we came out. They were within about fifty feet from the adobe building. Birck, myself, Sgt. Smith and Private Dempsey and Croken then ran for a hill east of the town and succeeded in making it.

Sgt. Smith then went back to the Compton house, where he found the body of the son of Mr. Compton. Smith had been shot in the head and he was lying on the ground. I do not know how we became separated from Croken and Dempsey, but Birck and I ran as hard as we could to the west mills. Birck was pursuing me. After we had gone about a mile we ran into an outcrop, and we shot three of them. At least three of the men fell.

"I went on some distance further and found an overhanging ledge of rock. We crawled under this until daylight came. We then went back to Glen Springs. The Mexicans loaded goods from the store in a wagon. We were found about half past Saturday afternoon by two troopers of the United States Army. They were sent to the town to get help to relieve us and who had been shot in the head. I do not know how we were rescued. After we had gone about a mile we ran into an outcrop, and we shot three of them. At least three of the men fell.

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FUNSTON ASKS AID OF MILITIA

Funston Asks Aid of Militia in "Big Bend" Region.

El Paso, May 8.—"I haven't any more to say," was the frank admission of Gen. Frederick Funston this afternoon when asked if he intends to reinforce the American cavalry in the Big Bend region.

Funston said that he had received word from the State Department that the United States Army is to be reinforced by the militia of the Big Bend region. He said that he had received word from the State Department that the United States Army is to be reinforced by the militia of the Big Bend region.

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TROOPERS PURSUIT OF RAIDERS BEGUN

Vanguard Starts and Forces Are Massed at Marathon for Expedition.

STORY OF THEIR ESCAPE

Marathon, Tex., May 8.—The chase after the Mexican bandits who attacked Glen Springs, Boquillas and other settlements south of here in the Big Bend country is under way.

With the arrival at Marathon this morning of two troops of the Eight Cavalry from El Paso, with their automobile trucks, water trucks, pack and wagon trains, and the arrival of two troops of the Fourteenth Cavalry from Fort Clark, the expedition took on real shape.

As advance guards a troop of the Eight Cavalry which has been stationed at Alpine, is well on its way to the south, preceded by more than fifty civilians and Texas Rangers organized into a posse, who left Marathon and Alpine yesterday.

Sergeant Smyth and Private Tyree were sent to El Paso to-night. They were brought here this afternoon on a motor truck together with O. G. Compton, a clerk for J. Deemer, a victim of the bandits near Boquillas. Compton was reported last night as having been killed, but, the clerk is reported here as being alive and that he had been rescued by one of the ranch houses near Boquillas.

Deemer's body has not been located, but is said to be lying on the Mexican side of the river near the former residence, where the bandits cut his throat after taking him into Mexico. Compton, his clerk, was wounded while fleeing from the bandits. The bandits thought he was a Mexican and killed him. The bandits thought he was a Mexican and killed him.

The wounded American troopers brought here today are reported to be in good condition. They were rescued by one of the ranch houses near Boquillas. The bandits thought he was a Mexican and killed him. The bandits thought he was a Mexican and killed him.

Mrs. Hart, a school teacher at McKinney Springs, was hidden in a wagon by friendly Mexicans as the raiders passed them. From her shelter she saw the raiders and says she recognized one of them as a Texas Mexican.

Mexicans in the vicinity of Boquillas seem to have been informed in advance of the raid. The halfbreed said that he had been told by a Mexican friend that the raid was impending. The halfbreed said that he had been told by a Mexican friend that the raid was impending.

Much uneasiness was felt until this afternoon regarding the raid. The halfbreed said that he had been told by a Mexican friend that the raid was impending. The halfbreed said that he had been told by a Mexican friend that the raid was impending.

The American soldiers are not endangering their camps are not in the forests, but the fires may hamper their operations in the mountains.

SAVES HER HUSBAND FROM THE RAIDERS

Mrs. W. K. Ellis of Glen Springs Also Gets the First News to Marathon.

Marathon, Tex., May 8.—Mrs. W. K. Ellis proved herself to be a real heroine at the battle of Glen Springs, Friday night, when she managed to escape from the bandits with her crippled husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were in their house, a newly built bungalow at Glen Springs, near which place Mr. Ellis manages the wax factory operated by himself and Capt. Wood, a former soldier in the Philippine Islands, and the small store kept by Mr. Ellis. The bandits were awakened about 11 o'clock by the raiders' firing, and not daring to make a light they groped their way to the back door and gained the shelter of the low, bushy growth that grows in the back yard.

They hid in a canyon until morning and saw about 200 raiders, many of whom wore masks, ride off toward the river, ten miles away.

Fifty men stayed to pack up all the supplies they had seized from the soldiers' commissaries, and the small store kept by Mr. Ellis. The bandits were awakened about 11 o'clock by the raiders' firing, and not daring to make a light they groped their way to the back door and gained the shelter of the low, bushy growth that grows in the back yard.

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BOREAH SAYS WILSON HISTORY MAKES U. S. A TARGET OF DISRESPECT

Senator Declares Mexican Policy Makes U. S. a Target of Disrespect.

STORY OF THEIR ESCAPE

Washington, May 8.—Senator Boreah, member of the Foreign Relations Committee and an aggressive Republican of the progressive type, arraigned the Administration of President Wilson today for its Mexican policy, which the Senator characterized as "humiliating."

History, the Senator said, would furnish a parallel for the story of a national humiliation imposed on the United States by the President's failure to protect American lives in Mexico and particularly because of the repeated loss of life due to raids.

Senator Boreah has been privately expressing his disgust over the Mexican situation, but has hesitated about speaking publicly while the Administration showed a disposition to try to correct the evils complained of, but the raid at Glen Springs, Tex., and the killing of Americans roused the Idaho Senator. When he was asked for a statement he replied:

"I do not suppose there is any story in history so humiliating as our relationship with Mexico. There have been times, of course, when weak and defenseless nations have had to suffer indignity and all kinds of outrages, but to submit to the robbery and murder of their citizens since the beginning of the world has been the lot of the weak and defenseless nations."

There have been times when nations, well on the downward road to ruin and in the midst of the throes of internal dissolution, have overlooked the treatment which their subjects have had at the hands of their rulers. But I venture to say you will not find in the pages of history an instance in which a strong, powerful nation, a nation professing to be the guardian of the rights of humanity, has ever submitted, as we have week after week, month after month and year after year, to the studied and ostentatious insults, to the ravishment of its women and to the murder of its men as we have at the hands of the Mexicans."

Our Demands Not Respected.

"These things have happened to our people and we have submitted to them only because our hands were tied by foreign policy, though protected by a solemn treaty, but even when they were under their own territory and under their own flag, we have submitted to them. We have submitted to them for four years of brutal treatment of our people in Mexico, where all principles of humanity and our solemn treaties and national honor required us to protect them, and we have submitted to them on this side of the border, the repeated, continued, persistent outrages upon our citizens for the last five years. If in any world that nowhere our demands are respected and nowhere are our citizens protected."

"It may be well in the face of the news this morning to reflect for a moment on the record. After having driven out Huerta and leaving chaos in his place, we left chaos to reign supreme in the hands of Carranza. Carranza has been in power for nearly two years. Then we recognized one of the bitterest foes of America in Mexico, Carranza. The first break between Carranza and Villa was really over the proposition that Carranza should be the guardian of the rights of the Mexicans."

"In addition to this Carranza was without ability, stubborn, stupid and a bigot. He was a man who was a hater of the American people. But we recognized him. Then we gave him the exceptional privilege of crossing over the border and we gave him troops to fight Villa, our former friend."

San Ysidro Massacre.

"Then came the massacre at San Ysidro. The Americans traveling in San Ysidro and massacred in San Ysidro carried with them the assurance by our own Consul, and upon what he believed was without assurance a guarantee that these Americans were safe and would be protected. After this massacre the Americans were told that Carranza was in pursuit and would avenge the murder."

"The inspired news sent out from the border was to the effect that Villa was near capture, and as a matter of fact, he was perfectly safe as against Carranza. Furthermore, it can be well established that a part of the band of assassins at San Ysidro had been, a very short time before, Carranza's, and in all probability were a part of his sympathizers. Then followed the massacre at Columbus and we started in pursuit of the bandits."

"Every one must have known, who knew anything about the Mexicans, that at all times we could be impeded and embarrassed by Carranza and his forces, and before we had been four days in the territory this aspect appeared. Carranza was a man who was handicapped, embarrassed, impeded and disconcerted in every way by the petty, annoying acts of Carranza and his forces."

"And at the time we were being assured by Carranza and his forces that they were still in charge of the situation and that the bandits had been dispersed and that we should withdraw, another massacre takes place. It must be apparent to any one at all familiar with the situation that Carranza cannot protect the Mexicans. He cannot establish a Government, and what concerns us most, he cannot protect the border."

"We ought to put enough troops on the border, to say nothing more, to make absolutely safe the lives of our own people, and if any man or combination of men in Mexico undertake in any way to embarrass us or prevent us from protecting the border or the lives of our citizens or punishing those who murder our citizens, we should consider them our enemies and treat them the same as the others."

WAR SUPPLY PLANT BURNED.

Cadillac Company Has Been Shipping Acetate to Japan.

Cadillac, Mich., May 8.—The Cadillac Chemical Company's plant, which for two years has been operating on a three year contract to furnish wood alcohol to the British Government, was destroyed by fire today with a loss estimated at \$200,000.

Because the fire started in several places at the same time there is a rumor that it was incendiary.

The great demand for the company's product, which is used in the manufacture of smokeless powder and wood alcohol, is the greatest in the firm's history. In recent weeks it has made large shipments of acetate to Japan.

BRITISH BUILDING ZEPPELINS.

Constructing German Type of Aircraft, Commons Hears.

London, May 8.—Airships resembling Zeppelins in structure are being built in England, according to a statement made today in the House of Commons by Thomas James Macnamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty. Mr. Macnamara replying to a question by a member said that he could not state how many of the new type of aircraft England possessed, as it was not to the public interest to reveal this information.

Mr. Macnamara today in reply to a question that he could not mention the number of submarines put out of action by the British navy.

ENGLAND GAINS HOUR A DAY.

Commons Adopts Resolution to Move Clock Forward.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

London, May 8.—The daylight saving resolution providing that clocks shall be put forward one hour in order to save light and fuel was adopted by the House of Commons today by a vote of 170 to 2. The action was taken on motion of Sir Henry Norman. Sir Henry estimated that the economy in lighting alone will be \$12,500,000 a year.

Herbert Samuel, Postmaster-General, announced that the resolution which was introduced on Tuesday will put the time forward one hour on the night of May 20-21, and will be changed back again on September 30.

Dean Skeels in New Post.

Dean Skeels, dean of the forestry school of the University of Montana, has been appointed manager of the Western Electric Lumber Company, of which Henry A. Porter of Chicago is president.

OBREGON TOLD TO COOPERATE WITH U. S.

Suppression of Border Raids Takes Precedence of Army Retirement.

STORY OF THEIR ESCAPE

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Mexico City, May 8.—It is said on reliable authority that Gen. Obregon has been instructed to endeavor to bring the United States and Mexican Governments together for a political and military conference along the border. The retirement of the American troops, which was Obregon's primary object in going to the conference, has taken a secondary place since the Big Bend raid and will be left in abeyance until cooperation has been arranged and further incursions have been rendered impossible.

Local government officials, especially those of the Foreign Office, are giving preference over all other matters to the complications arising from the Big Bend raid. It is learned on Zepellin authority that Carranza ordered Obregon to do likewise in his conference with Gen. Scott.

The formation of a neutral or common military zone along the frontier is the one solution discussed for avoiding future incursions of bandits.

The local newspapers comment cautiously on the fact that Obregon is in Carranza's confidence. Carranza's primary object in going to the conference, has taken a secondary place since the Big Bend raid and will be left in abeyance until cooperation has been arranged and further incursions have been rendered impossible.

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